PILIPENKO, M.S.; ZAMYATIN, S.R.; UZBERG, V.P.; MOROKOV, P.K.; SUKHANOVA, Z.V.;
    DEMENEVA, A.P.

Production and use of ladle brick. Ogneupory 29 no.12:529-534 '64.
                                                    (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.

Results of geophysical prospecting in the northern part of central Siberia. Trudy NIIGA 92:95-107 '58.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Siberia--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.

Relation of age of folds to the thickness of the earth's crust
[with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.6:3-23 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.
(Folds (Geology))   (Petrology)

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.

Relation between planetary crustal structures and Bouguer anomalies [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.8:27-36 Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.
(Gravity)

VAKAR, V.A.; VORONOV, P.S.; DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.

Regional faults in the northern part of central Siberia. Trudy
NIIGA 67:87-93 '58.   (MIRA 12:10)
          (Russia, Northern--Faults (Geology))

DEMENITSKAYA, R. M. Doc Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Structure of the crystalline part of the earth's cover according to geophysical data. Len, 1959. 27 pp (Min of Geol and Mineral Conservation USSR. Sci Res Inst of Geology of the Arctic. All-Union Sci Res Petroleum Geol Prospecting Inst), 200 copies List of author's works at end of text (KL, 52-59, 117)

-27-

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.

Studying the structure of the crystalline earth mantle. Sov.
geol. 2 no.1:92-111 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.
              (Geology)

S/035/62/000/005/090/098
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Demenitskaya, R. M.

TITLE: Structure of the crystalline part of the Earth's shell according to
               geophysical data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 38,
               abstract 5G209 (V sb. "Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geokhimii i geofiz.",
               Razdel 2. Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960, 20 - 36, English summary)

TEXT: The results of gravimetric, geodetic and seismic investigations of
the internal structure of the upper part of the Earth are compared. A more pre-
cise definition of the term "Earth's crust" is given. A new term is proposed:
crystalline shell of the Earth (the crystalline shell of the Earth means the
upper part of the Earth, from its surface to a depth of approximately 70 - 100 km,
where begins the asthenosphere). The term "Earth's crust" is retained for the
part of the Earth comprised between its outer surface and the Mohorovicic dis-
continuity. A formula for the determination of the depth of the Earth's crust
is given, this formula being based on the reduction of the gravity anomaly, by

Card 1/2

Structure of the...

the Bouguer method, in Mohorovicic discontinuity depths. Direct determinations of the thickness of the Earth's crust in any region can be made with the aid of a plotted averaged curve. The problem of the relationships between the thickness of the Earth's crust and the relief of the continents and of the bottom of oceans is examined. The data available are compared graphically, and their interdependence is expressed by an empirical formula. A summary map of the terrestrial globe is given, with indication of the values of the thickness of the Earth's crust; a method for the construction of schematical profiles of the Earth's crystalline shell is set forth, as well as a method for "underground cartography". Problems regarding the development of the Earth's crust and of the crystalline shell are also examined. There are 15 references.

Ye. Koridalin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/005/001/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Demenitskaya, R. M. and Kiselev, Yu. G.

TITLE: Results of the conference on deep seismic sounding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 5, ab-
               stract 5A16 (Inform. byul. In-ta geol. Arktiki, no.
               22, 1960, 7-10)

TEXT: The conference took place in Moscow in November, 1960. The
following questions were considered: Problems of the deep seismic
sounding of the crust and the investigational procedure; charac-
teristics of abyssal waves, recorded in different regions of the
Soviet Union; and questions of the theory, the method, and the
equipment. Crustal investigations by deep seismic sounding were
made in 17 areas in the USSR from 1949 to 1959, when upwards of
25,000 km of profile was traversed and more than 5,000 km of de-
tailed observations was fulfilled. Data on the crustal structure
were obtained for different regions: ancient shields (Kareliya),
ancient platforms (the Russian Platform), young platforms (the

Card 1/2

Results of the conference ...

S/169/62/000/005/001/093
D228/D307

Turkmen and Kazakh areas of the Ural-Siberian Epi-Hercynian Plat-
form), intermontane troughs (Ferganskaya Valley), fold zones
(Northern Tyan'-Shan', Northern Pamirs), inland seas (the Caspian
and Black Seas), and the transitional zone from the continent of
Asia to the Pacific Ocean. A wide discussion developed at the con-
ference on wave picture questions. The principles of various view-
points on both the structure and the origin of the crust were
emphasized. /¯Abstracter's note: Complete translation._7

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/002/006/072
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Demenitskaya, R. M.

TITLE: The chief features of the crust's structure in Antarctica

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 5, abstract 2A22 (Inform. byul. Sov, antarkt. ekspeditsii, no. 23, 1960, 10-14)

TEXT: Axial symmetry with a center at the South Pole is outlined in the disposition of the major crustal structures in Antarctica. In the oceanic part there is a ring with three protrusions of hyperbasite (the crustal thickness here is less than 5 km), the axial parts of which are arranged approximately at an angle of 120° to each other. A number of narrow belts, within which the crust's thickness is maximal and reaches 60 km, extend along the continent's margins. The most extensive thickening corresponds to the Korolevy Mod Range. Within the continent, with its mountain chains and depressions, the crust has a complex structure, and its

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The chief features ...

S/169/62/000/002/006/072
D228/D301

thickness varies from 17 to 65 km. An especially complex relief of the base of the crust is observed in the continent's western part, where a sharp transition from a thin to a thickened crust (from 5 to 65 km and from 20 to 65 km) is twice noted. In Antarctica the crust is on the whole of a continental type and is thicker than in other continents. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/006/059/064
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Demenitskaya, R. M.

TITLE: The main features of the Earth's crust structure according to geo-
physical data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962, 33,
abstract 6G205 ("Tr. N.-i. in-ta geol. Arktiki", 1961, v. 115, 223
pp. ill., maps)

TEXT: Information on the structure of the Earth's crust is systematized.
General characteristics of crust masses distribution are described, and main
regularities of the crust structure in regions of different-age folding are in-
dicated. Maps of the Earth's structure at various depths (from 10 to 80 with
10-km intervals) are compiled. On the basis of literature sources 272 points
were established where thickness of the crust was determined. Dependences of
gravity anomalies in Bouguer reduction and heights of physical surface of the
land and depths of the ocean bottom on the thickness of the crust, i.e. depth of
Mohorovicic discontinuity, were statistically established in the form of empirical

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The main features of...

S/035/62/000/006/059/064
A001/A101

formulae and graphs on the basis of factual materials. The first dependence was used in compiling the maps of the Mohorovicic discontinuity depth when gravi- metric data were available. Deviations in the crust thickness by no more than ±5km were detected by seismic data obtained after the relationships mentioned were established. It is noted that data of seismic probing indicate a consider- able number of regions where the thickness of the Earth's crust deviates from these relationships (region of Anapa, the south-west of the Caribbean Sea and the south of the Caspian Sea, Southern Africa, the Colorado plateau). Main features of developing in time of the Earth's crust and crystalline mantle are considered. A reference list of seismic determinations of the Mohorovicic discontinuity depth on the terrestrial globe is attached. There are 450 references.

M. Yurkina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DEMENITSKAYA, Raisa Mikhaylovna; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk,
    nauchnyy red.; REYKHERT, L.A., vedushchiy red.; SEGAL', Z.G.,
    vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Basic characteristics of the crustal structure based on
geophysical data] Osnovnye cherty stroeniia kory zemli po
geofizicheskim dannym. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn.
izd-vo. neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr. otd-nie.
1961. 221 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
geologii arktiki. Trudy, vol.115).
                    (Earth—Surface)

ANDREYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KLUSHIN, Igor' Gennad'yevich;
    SEMENOV, A.S., retsenzent; MIRONOV, V.S., retsenzent;
    DEMENITSKAYA, R.M., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, retsenzent;
    MIKHAYLOV, N.N., nauchnyy red.; TOKAREVA, T.N., ved. red.;
    SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Geological interpretation of gravity anomalies]Geologiche-
skoe istolkovanie gravitatsionnykh anomalii. Leningrad,
Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 495 p.   (MIRA 16:3)
                    (Gravity anomalies)

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.; KARASIK, A.M.; KISELEV, Yu.G.

Results of using geophysical methods to study the geology of the
earth's crust in the central Arctic. Probl.Arkt.i Antarkt.
no.11:91-95 '62.   (MIRA 16:2)
            (Arctic regions—Earth—Surface)
               (Logging (Geology))

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk; TRUBYATCHINSKIY, N.N.

Using geophysical methods in oceanographic studies. Trudy NIIGA
132:3-6 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)
(Oceanography)
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

GLADUN, V.A.; DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.; STROYEV, P.A.; USHAKOV, S.A.;
    FROLOV, A.I.

Some results of geophysical studies of the crustal structure
in Antarctica to the north of Novolazarev Station. Dokl. AN
SSSR 153 no.6:1398-1399 D '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki. Pred-
stavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

ALEKSANDROV, B.A.; DEMENITSKAYA, R.M., doktor geol.-miner. nauk
    red.

[Concise instruction on calculating a changing magnetic field
in aeromagnetic surveying in the Arctic and Subarctic regions]
Kratkoe nastavlenie po uchetu peremennogo magnitnogo polia
pri aeromagnitnykh s"emkakh v Arktike i Subarktike. Leningrad,
1964. 42 p.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii
Arktiki.

L 27610-66   EWT(1)   GW   SOURCE CODE: UR/0215/65/000/012/0037/0051

30
B

ACC NR: AP6018431

AUTHOR: Dementskaya, R. M.; Ushakov, S. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki); Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Relief, isostasy, some characteristics of structure of the upper mantle in Antarctica

SOURCE: Sovetskaya geologiya, no. 12, 1965, 37-51

TOPIC TAGS: Mohorovicic discontinuity, upper mantle, Earth crust

ABSTRACT: The article cited below is a summarization of information on relief, isostasy, crustal structure and the mantle; more than fifty Soviet and foreign sources are cited. Fig. 1 is a sketch map showing the extent of geological and other studies in Antarctica; Fig. 2 is a sketch map of the bedrock relief of Antarctica; Fig. 3 is a sketch map of averaged Faye anomalies; Fig. 4 is a sketch map of isostatic anomalies in Antarctica; Fig. 5 is a sketch map of bedrock relief in Antarctica after deglaciation; Fig. 6 is a sketch map of the depths of the Mohorovicic discontinuity in Antarctica. These maps are cited here since they form the basis for the text and indicate in part the scope of the mater-

UDC: 551.4+550.312+551.24(211.2)

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L 27610-66

ACC NR: AP6018431

ial covered. Within the entire Antarctic region covered by continental and shelf ice there is a crust of the continental type and only in individual sectors is it possibly of a subcontinental type. The amplitude of the relief of the surface of the mantle in Antarctica is about 40 km. Within Antarctica the temperature at the surface of the mantle varies from 150 to 900°C and pressure from 1-2 to 15 kilobars. In all probability the matter of the surface of the mantle is in a crystalline state. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 029 / OTH REF: 024

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021795   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0060/0060

INVENTORS: Domonitskaya, R. M.; Trubyatchinskiy, N. N.; Litvinov, E. M.;
Gorodnitskiy, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for geophysical investigation of ocean water. Class 21, No. 182802
/announced by Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology (Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki)_/

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: geophysic instrument, oceanographic equipment, oceanography, sea water,
electric field, salinometer, temperature measurement, automatic control

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for investigating ocean water.
For the sake of automation, increasing the accuracy of measurements, and lowering
the cost of the process, the measuring of the temperature and of the salinity (accord-
ing to the specific resistance and to the natural electric field) is accomplished by
deep sounding of ocean water with a continuous recording of the measured parameters
by automatic geophysical logging equipment.

SUB CODE: 08, 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr64

Card 1/1   UDC: 551.465.62

DEMENKO, A.A.

Some results of the study of types of cometary tails. Astron.
tsir. no.233:3-5 F '63.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Comets)

ACCESSION NR: AT4034463   S/3091/63/000/002/0003/0010

AUTHOR: Benyukh, V. V.; Vil'chinskaya, S. P.; Demenko, A. A.; Krivutsa, Yu. N.; 0
Sandakova, Ye. V.; Terent'yeva, A. K.; Sherbaum, L. M.

TITLE: Photographic observations of meteors in 1958 at the Kiyevskaya astronomi-
cheskaya observatoriya (Kiev Astronomical Observatory)

SOURCE: Kiyev. Universitet. Sbornik rabot po Mezhdunarodnomu geofizicheskomu
godu, no. 2, 1963, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, meteor, upper atmosphere, photographic meteor

ABSTRACT: In 1958 photographic observations of meteors were made at two base
stations at Kiev University using an AS-11 meteor patrol with fixed cameras. The
description of the patrol apparatus, coordinates of the observation stations and
other general information on the observation method have been presented earlier
(Sbornik statey po MGG Kiyevskogo universiteta, No. 1, 1960). The methods and
formulas used in determination of various meteor parameters are reviewed briefly.
The basic contribution of the paper is presentation of data obtained by processing
of 21 base photographs of meteors. Table I gives general information concerning
the 21 meteors - angular length of the meteor in degrees, the value of braking at
the heights H_1 and H_2, extra-atmospheric velocity, maximum absolute stellar magni-
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ACCESSION NR: AT4034463

tude reduced to the international visual system, heights of appearance and disap-
pearance and other parameters. Table 2 gives information on each meteor at several
points of the path. "The following persons participated in the processing of the
published data: I. V. Kozhevnikova, L. M. Kozhevnikov, V. G. Kruchinenko, A. K.
Suslov and Zh. M. Shcherban'". Orig. art.has: 7 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy Universitet (Kiev University)

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 07May64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

DEMENKO, A.A.

Ephemeris of Ikeya's comet (1963 a). Astron. tsir. no.237:1
Ap'63   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

L 40295-65   EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/EEC-4/EEC(t)   Pe-5/Pae-2   GW

S/3133/64/000/006/0020/0024

ACCESSION NR: AT5005136

AUTHOR: Sandakova, Ye. V.; Demenko, A. A.; Benyukh, V. V.

TITLE: Determination of meteor masses and densities from photographic observations made in 1958—1959

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 6, 1964. Materialy Mezhdunarodnogo Geofizicheskogo Goda (Materials of the International Geophysical Year), 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: air resistance, meteor, dynamic mass, luminosity path, photometric mass, ballistic mass

ABSTRACT: The air resistance on a moving meteor is the main acting force which is coverted into heat. Formulas for determining the braking action, the mass, and the density of the meteor have been developed and applied in computations. Masses determined from the braking effect are called dynamic masses. The meteor mass may be determined from photographs measuring its luminosity path on film. Formulas for this method have also been developed. Masses determined in this way are called photometric masses. Physical phenomena associated with a moving meteor, i. e., braking, evaporation, and brightness, may also be used for determining the   meteor mass.

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L 40295-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005136

Formulas for these parameters have been developed and used in computations. Masses determined by this method are called ballistic masses, and they depend upon brightness and velocity of the meteor. Meteors moving with various velocities and observed at different heights were used for determining masses. Numerical values of all three kinds of masses are given in tabular form. There appears to be a great discrepancy between these numerical values, the reasons for which are not explained. Orig. art has: 1 table and 7 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: AA

                       OTHER: 002   ATD PRESS: 3191

NO REF SOV: 004

Card 2/2

DEMENKO, G.G.

86-9-12/36

AUTHORS: Telkov, I.I., Col. and Demenko, G.G., Lt.Col., Military
             Pilots First Class

TITLE: Breaking Through the Clouds at the Most Advantageous Rate
             of Climb and Descent in Fighter Planes (Probivaniye oblakov
             vverkh i vniz na samoletakh-istrebitelyakh s naivygodney-
             shimi rezhimami)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that breaking through the clouds at
             the most advantageous rate of climb in complex meteorolog-
             ical conditions permits the pilot to save more time for
             the execution of the given combat task above the clouds.
             They determine the requirements for the acceleration of
             fighter plane up to the most advantageous rate of climb
             and for the computation of safe intervals between the
             successive takeoff of fighter planes for climbing through
             the clouds, and suggest the methods and orders in which
             the training of fighter pilots should be carried out.
             According to the established order, breaking through the
             clouds should be executed as follows: after the takeoff
             and the gain of altitude of 150-200 m below the clouds,

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86-9-12/36

Breaking Through the Clouds at the Most Advantageous Rate of Climb
and Desdent in Fighter Planes (Cont.)

the pilot, first, accelerates the fighter plane up to the
most favorable rate of climb and only after that begins
the climb through the clouds. Acceleration of a fighter
plane can be carried out either at full power or at the
rated power of the engine. Acceleration of a fighter
plane equipped with suspension tanks at full power of the
engine from the beginning of the takeoff up to the speed
of 720 km/hour requires 1 min and 12 sec. During this
time interval, the fighter plane covers a distance of
7-7.5 km. Acceleration of YTI MIG-15 plane at full power
of the engine up to the speed of 620 km/hour requires
approximately 1 min. During this time interval the plane
covers a distance of 6 km. Acceleration of a Mig fighter
plane at the rated power of the engine increases the above
time by 10 seconds and the covered distance by 1 km.
The initial point at which the fighter pilot should begin
the climb through the clouds after the takeoff depends on
an area which surrounds the airfield, i.e., whether the
terrain is open or closed toward the direction of the
climb (see Fig. 1). To climb through the clouds in

Card 2/4   fighter planes equipped with the suspension tanks at a

86-9-12/36

Breaking Through the Clouds at the Most Advantageous Rate of Climb
and Descent in Fighter Planes (Cont.)

true airspeed of 720 km/hour, the initial data for the
computation of safe intervals between the successive take-
off of fighter planes are given in Table 1. According to
these data, it is possible to plot the graph shown in
Figure 2 which represents the climbing paths of three
fighter planes at the rated power of the engine. The
order in which the safe intervals between the successive
takeoff of fighter planes should be computed with the
aid of the given graph is described. To climb through
the clouds at a true airspeed of 650 km/hour, the initial
data for the computation of safe intervals between the
successive takeoff of fighter planes are given in Table 2.
On the basis of the given data, the graph shown in
Figure 3 is plotted. It represents the climbing paths
of fighter planes equipped with the suspension tanks at
the rated engine power, and permits to determine the safe
intervals between the successive takeoff of fighter planes
for climbing through the clouds.

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86-9-12/36

Breaking Through the Clouds at the Most Advantageous Rate of Climb
and Descent in Fighter Planes (Cont.)

The experience shows that the safe intervals between the
successive takeoff of YTI MiG-15 planes for climbing
through the clouds up to an altitude of 5,000 m should
be 5 minutes. This time interval should be increased by
2 minutes for each 1,000 m while climbing at a higher
altitude than 5,000 m. Further, the authors state that
for a successful descent throught the clouds and accurate
landing approach, the following forward and vertical
speeds are established for all types of fighter planes:
up to an altitude of 2,000 m - 30 m/sec; from 2,000 to
1,000 m - 15 m/sec; from 1,000 to 600 m - 10 m/sec; from
600 to 200 m - 5-3 m/sec. The forward speed of descent
is established at 450 km/hour. The glide path of fighter
plane during the straight-in landing approach is shown
in Fig. 4. The article contains two Tables and four
Figures.

Card 4/4

SOV/35-59-9-6979

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Demenko, I.M., Lysyakova, R.F., Yavorskaya, L.N.

TITLE: The Exact Positions of the Minor Planet Hebe

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, September 18, Nr 195, pp 5 - 6

ABSTRACT: Seventeen photographic positions of Hebe are cited, (epoch. 1950.0). The
                plates were obtained by the astrograph MAO AS UkrSSR (D = 40 cm, F = 5.5 m)
                during 1955 - 1957; the coordinates of the reference stars were taken from
                the Yale catalogues.

Card 1/1

3,1420 (1041,1080,1109)

AUTHOR: Demenko, I. M.

TITLE: On the Inclination of the Lunar Orbit

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1959, iyunya 18, No. 203, pp. 1-2

TEXT: Greenwich meridian observations of the Moon for 1923-1947 were analyzed with the purpose of determining libration effect in the Moon radius and for checking the A. A. Yakovkin conclusion that the libration effect should affect the determination of the lunar orbit inclination. The methods of processing are described. The following results are obtained: 1) A libration effect in radius exists in the southern edge of the Moon, which is expressed by the relation $\Delta R = 1".386 + 0".056b$; 2) it follows from the determination of the correction of the lunar orbit inclination to the ecliptic, with allowance for the libration effect in the lunar radius, that the inclination of the lunar orbit, adopted for calculating the lunar ephemeris, should be corrected by the magnitude $\Delta i = -0".233 \pm 0".059$. There are 5 references.   N. P. Kukarkina

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 1/1

87017

S/034/60/000/209/004/009
E133/E161

3.1410

AUTHOR: Demenko, I.M.

TITLE: The Libration Effect and Inclination of the Lunar Orbit

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy tsirkulyar, 1960, No.209, pp.15-16

TEXT: The author has reduced meridianal observations of the
moon, from Greenwich (1923-1952) (Ref.1) and Washington (1923-1948)
(Ref.2), to obtain the libration effect on the lunar radius and,
then, the correction to the inclination of the moon's orbit to the
ecliptic.   This work was performed in the manner described in an
earlier paper (Ref.3), an error equation, of the form shown, being
used.   The Greenwich results were accorded weight 1 and the
Washington results weight 1.422.   The results are given in the
table; the first column gives the Greenwich results, the second
column the Washington results and the third column the combined
results (n is the total number of observations of the North and
South limbs and m is the r.m.s. error).

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S/034/60/000/209/004/009
E133/E161

The Libration Effect and Inclination of the Lunar Orbit

	Greenwich 1923-1952	Washington 1923-1948	Combined
n	1 996	2 160	4 156
m	$\pm 1".240$	$\pm 1".000$	$\sigma_0 = \pm 1".215$
$x = \Delta i$	$- 0".299 \pm 0".057$	$- 0".340 \pm 0".045$	$-0".322 \pm 0".035$
$y = b$	$+ 0.066 \pm 0.012$	$+ 0.056 \pm 0.009$	$+ 0.060 \pm 0.007$
z	$+ 1.269 \pm 0.057$	$+ 1.189 \pm 0.044$	$+ 1.221 \pm 0.035$
t	$- 0.392 \pm 0.041$	$- 0.515 \pm 0.031$	$- 0.467 \pm 0.025$

The author concludes: 1) The results for the libration effect, for each series of observations, agree well with the results obtained from geometrical observations.   2) The correction to the inclination is

$$\Delta i = - 0".322 \pm 0".035 \text{ (mean deviation).}$$

3) The inclination of the orbit determined from the S. limb data is greater than that determined from the N. limb.

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E133/E161

The Libration Effect and Inclination of the Lunar Orbit

$$\Delta i_S - \Delta i_N = \begin{cases} + 0''.448 & \text{(Greenwich)} \\ + 0''.367 & \text{(Washington)} \end{cases}$$

Full details of the work will be given in the "Izvestiya GAO,
AS Ukr.SSR.
There are 1 table and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyev, GAO AN USSR
               (GAO, AS Ukr.SSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

Card 3/3

39315

S/035/62/000/007/015/083

A001/A101

3.2500

AUTHOR: Demenko, I. M.

TITLE: Libration effect and inclination of the lunar orbit from meridian observations of the Moon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 19, abstract 7A142 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. AN USSR", 1961, v. 3, no. 2, 154 - 163)

TEXT: The author describes the method of processing Greenwich (1923 - 1952) and Washington (1923 - 1948) series of Moon meridian observations. The observations are processed by the least-square method. Processing was performed twice: jointly and separately relative to Moon's limbs for each series of observations. The obtained coefficients of libration effect of both series are similar and agree well with the results obtained from heliometric and photographic observations of other observatories. A correction to ephemeris inclination has been determined. The inclination of the lunar orbit determined from observations of the southern limb is larger than inclination determined from the

Card 1/2

Libration effect and...

S/035/62/000/007/015/083
A001/A101

northern limb by +0".448 for the Greenwich series and by +0".367 for the Washing-
ton series. There are 8 references.

N. Glebova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DEMENKO, I.M.

Some conclusions from the processing of lunar occultations
of stars. Astron. tsir. no.228:8-11 Ap '62.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN UkrSSR.
                    (Occultations)

DEMENKO, I.M.

Some conclusions from an analysis of the occultations of stars by
the moon observed at the Cape Observatory in the years 1881 to 1922.
Izv. Glav. astron. obser. AN USSR 5 no.1:21-41 '63.   (MIRA 16:6)
                (Cape of Good Hope—Moon—Observations)

YAKOVIN, A.A.; DEMENKO, I.M.; MIZ', L.N.; GORYNYA, A.A., kand. fiz.-mat.nauk, otv. red.

[Formulas and ephemerides for field observations on the moon] Formuly i efemeridy dlia polevykh nabliudenii na Lune. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 148 p. (MIRA 17:8)

L 3421-66   EWT(1)   GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023742   UR/0000/65/000/000/0032/0039   20
                                                                                 B+1

AUTHOR: Demenko, I. M.

TITLE: Libration effect based on meridian observation of lunar diameters made in
Greenwich in 1900-1954

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Figura i dvizheniye Luny (Shape and motion of the Moon).
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 32-39

TOPIC TAGS: lunar motion, lunar limb, moon

ABSTRACT: In a continuation of the study of the libration effect of the lunar
radius, 266 meridian observations of the vertical diameter made in Greenwich be-
tween 1900 and 1954 and 54 observations of the horizontal diameter made between
1923 and 1954 were processed. Graphs of the dependence of lunar diameters on the
optical libration are plotted on the basis of the observational data, then em-
pirical formulas are derived from the shape of the graphs, and the parameters of
these formulas are calculated. It is concluded that the lunar equator is not a
circle, but most probably an ellipse, and that the lunar disk has an east-west
asymmetry. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, and 3 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 3421-66

O

ACCESSION NR: AT5023742

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12May65   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 krk

L 47026-66   EWT(1)   GW

ACC NR: AR6026514   SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/66/000/004/0071/0072

AUTHOR: Yakovkin, A. A.; Demenko, I. M., Miz', L. N.   26
                                                                              B

TITLE: Formulas and methods for practical lunar astrometry.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issl kosm prostr, Abs. 4.62.502

REF SOURCE: Tr. 16-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1963. M.-L., Nauka,
1965, 119-121

TOPIC TAGS: moon, astrometry, lunar time, stellar time, moon orbit
velocity, ephemeride, sun, Jupiter, lunar stellar day

ABSTRACT: The article briefly reports methods developed to determine place
location on the moon. It is intended to make maximum use of automatic and
telemechanical equipment. Latitude is to be determined by measurements of
zenith distances near the meridian. Pairs of stars to the north and to the south
of the zenith with neighboring alpha and zeta were selected for the parallels
through 6°. Working ephemerides were composed for some latitudes. The alpha

Card 1/2

L 47026-66

ACC NR: AR6026514   0

and beta coordinates for 526 stars were calculated by differential formulae
through ecliptical coordinates with a precision of 1" in the system of the mean
lunar equator. The constants of physical libration are different from those of
gaynovskiye (f = 0. 82, I = 1°33'30") and the values of mean inclination of the
ecliptic to the earth equator and the mean longitude of the escending node of the
lunar orbit for the 1964 epoch have been calculated. Difficulties arise in the
composition of ephemerides of visible star places in connection with the changes
of rho and sigma components of the physical libration. The daily ephemeride of
visible places of only 12 stars comprises 8760 coordinates. The authors,
therefore, limit themselves to the calculation of reduction values (the orbital
velocity of the moon is taken into account) and of reduction constants for the
stars selected. Ephemerides of visible places of the Sun and of Jupiter have
been made. It is suggested that it will be convenient to observe Jupiter in order
to determine the latitude and longitude on the moon. It is porposed to measure
time on the moon by lunar stellar days, the beginning of which is the moment
of upper culmination of the visual point. Transition tables from the systems of
lunar time to systems of mean terrestrial and stellar time have been calculated.
N. Rizvanov. [Translation of abstract]   [GC]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

GOGOLEVA, T.Ya.; BOROMENSKIY, S.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEFIMENKO, L.Ya.;
DEMENKO, Yu.V.; FEL'DMAN, R.L.

Thionaphthene distribution during the processing of the
naphthalene fraction according to the drum-press flow sheet.
Koks i khim. no.3:46-48 '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.

SHESTAK, N. P.; CHERTORIZHSKIY, A. V.; MIRSKIY, Ya. V.; MITROFANOV, M. G.; DEMENKOV, I. A.

Adsorption properties of synthetic zeolites-molecular sieves and their use in the advanced-stage dehydration of monomers. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:512-518 Jl-Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut i Groznenskiy khimicheskiy zavod.

(Zeolites) (Monomers)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016007   S/2625/63/000/015/0351/0352

AUTHOR: Demenkov, I. A.

TITLE: Helium determination in natural gas by a mass-spectroscopic method

SOURCE: Grozny*y. Neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963. Tekhnologiya pererabotki nefti i gaza. Neftekhimiya (Technology of processing petroleum and gas. Petroleum chemistry), 351-352

TOPIC TAGS: natural gas, helium, analysis, mass spectroscopy, helium determination

ABSTRACT: In the search for additional sources of helium, the helium content of natural gas was determined on the MKh-13 -02. mass-spectrometer. The procedure and apparatus are described briefly. For quantitative analysis the apparatus must be calibrated by establishing the relationship between the ionic current of the mass-spectral line $\frac{M}{e}$ = 4 (typical for helium) and its pressure P_O in the inlet, measured by a Hg manometer. This ratio is taken as the absolute sensitivity of helium, i. e. $X_4 = I_4/P_O$. The absolute sensitivity is determined at different helium pressures and the mean value is used for the calculation. The helium concentration in the gas is then given by $I/X_4 P$. If oxygen is present in the sample, correction is needed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 formulas.

Card   1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016007

ASSOCIATION: Neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Grozny*y (Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum)

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 31Jan64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL   NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4040556   S/2564/64/004/000/0113/0116

AUTHOR: Maslov, V. N.; Davy*dov, A. A.; Demenkov, N. M.; Nabatova, L. V.

TITLE: The twin structure of germanium dendritic bands

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 4, 1964, 113-116

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, germanium monocrystal, germanium band, dendritic band, germanium dendritic band, germanium dendrite, germanium dendrite structure, germanium crystallization

ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to determine the characteristics of the optimum twin structure of germanium dendrites which would facilitate the preparation of uniform bands of considerable length. Dendrite bands 4 - 5 meters in length were grown at a rate of 80-100 mm/min from a melt brought to a temperature 10-13C below the melting point. The twin structure of the dendrite cross section was examined fractographically and microscopically. Additional etching by an alkaline etcher with potassium ferricyanide permitted comparison of the dislocation etching holes on the <112> plane with peculiarities of the twin structure. Lamellæ which were 7 microns thick were found to be most effective. Twin

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4040556

structures, consisting of great numbers of lamellae differing greatly in thickness
with closed layers which do not cross the band length fully, are the most suscep-
tible to degeneration. Perfect lamellae without bends, steps and other signs
of degeneration promote the preparation of long, thin, dendritic bands. Orig.
art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography,
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 02Jul64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, EC   /   NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

S/0286/64/000/006/0044/0044

ACCESSION NR: AP4027209

AUTHOR: Maslov, V. N.; Davy*dov, A. A.; Demenkov, N. M.

TITLE: Method of growing dendritic strips from a melt of semiconducting materials

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 6, 1964, 44

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting dendritic strip, semiconducting melt, semiconducting material

ABSTRACT: A method of growing dendritic strips from a melt of semiconducting materials, distinguished by the fact that in order to obtain strips with a uniform distribution of alloying impurities, the initial melt is subjected to heating primarily from below, and to a local cooling with an inert gas. The shape of the crystallization front and the crystallization rate are controlled by means of additional heaters, for which IR radiation sources are used, and the strip obtained is continously skimmed off the surface of the melt in a horizontal plane.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7006210   *(A)*   SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/67/003/001/0175/0176

AUTHOR: Aigina, N. R.; Gurevich, M. A.; Demenkov, N. M.; Zhukova, L. A.; Maslov, V. N.; Sakharov, B. A.

ORG: Giredmet

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of epitaxial indium phosphide layers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 3, no. 1, 1967, 175-176

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, phosphide, epitaxial growing, electron diffraction analysis

ABSTRACT: Epitaxial layers of indium phosphide were grown by using the sandwich method (small gaps between the source and substrate). The chemical transport was accomplished in a stream of hydrogen, water vapor acting as the carrier reagent:

$$4InP + 2H_2O \rightleftharpoons 2In_2O + 2H_2 + P_4.$$

Electron diffraction patterns were obtained from InP films 10 to 120 μ thick grown on GaAs at 680, 780 and 830°. An essential factor affecting the perfection of the crystal structure of the InP layers was found to be a close maintenance of the orientation of the {111} B substrate surface. It is shown that, strictly speaking, the growth of the InP layers was nonepitaxial. This is because during the first stages

Card   1/2   UDC: 546.682'181.1+539.27

ACC NR: AP7006210

of deposition the layer grew epitaxially (i. e., reproduced the crystallographic orientation of the substrate completely), but later gradually changed its orientation, coming closer to the [111] direction of growth. A pronounced twinning indirectly confirms this conclusion. The measurements were made at the Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR), under the supervision of V. K. Subashiyev.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card   2/2

DEMENKOV, V. F

3619. INTRODUCTION OF A COMPLEX SYSTEM OF AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF
THERMAL CONDITIONS IN AN OIL-FIRED OPEN HEARTH FURNACE. Borodin, V.F.,
Demenkov, V.F., Darmanyan, P.E. and Yukson, A.A. [Stal (Steel, Moscow),
1955, (11), 917-965). In the automatic regulating system installed at a
130 ton open hearth furnace the operation of the valves, gas pressure in the
furnace, the oil/air ratio and the fuel feed are controlled through a central
system based on the furnace roof temperature and the temperature at the top
of the regenerators. Data are presented showing that since introduction of
the automatic control system productivity has increased 2.5-5% while fuel
consumption and duration of a heat have decreased by 3-3.5% and 40-50 min.
respectively. The system is readily adaptable to changes in practice, is
relatively simple, and does not impede the running of the furnace. I.S.I.

Stalingrad Metallurgical Plant.

DEMENKOVA, N.V.

Treatment of lupus erythematosus with resochin and saluzide.
Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.2:80-82 F'63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
dispansera (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.S.Ye.Gorbovitskiy).

DEMENKOVA, P. Ya.

"The Problem on the Relationship of Vanadium and Nickel to the Petroleum in the Devonian Formations of the Volga-Urals Area," page 182 of the book "Formation of Petroleum in the Volga-Urals Area," a compilation of works of the All-Union Sci. Res. Geological Prospecting Inst.(VNIGRI) Issue 82, published by Gostoptekhizdat, 1955

TABCON and summary   D 332548, 20 Oct 55

410. RELATIONSHIPS OF QUANTITATIVE CONTENTS OF TARS, ASPHALTENES, VANADIUM AND NICKEL IN SOME PETROLEUMS AND SOLID BITUMENS OF THE PETROLEUM. E. Dernikova, P.Ya. and Debetskaya, A.P. (Trud. Vsesoyuz. Neft. nauch.-issled. razved. Inst. (Proc. Petrol. Explor. Inst., U.S.S.R.), 1955, (43), 355-364; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (9), 25592).   Petroleum and solid bitumens from deposits of different geological age and conditions of occurrence in the Volga-Ural (VU), Grozny (G) and Emba (E) regions were examined. Practically all the vanadium and nickel are connected with the asphalt-tarry substances in the petroleum, and concentrations of vanadium and nickel in petroleums containing more than 0.5% sulphur are much higher than those which contain little sulphur. Only 30 to 91% of the total sulphur is in the asphalt-tarry substances; the remainder is in the oily component of the petroleum. Petroleums (in the Devonian and carboniferous respectively) in the Shiguley anticline in Volga-Ural contain: 1.4 and 2.07-2.46% sulphur; 8.2 and 8.4-9.6% tars; 2.9 and 3.1-4.0% asphaltenes; 0.35 and 0.33-0.36 mg vanadium per g of asphalt-tarry substances; and 0.10 and 0.10-0.13 mg nickel. Solid bitumen from the carboniferous contains 5.32% sulphur, 27.2% tars, 64.7% asphaltenes, 0.52 mg vanadium and 0.13 mg nickel. Petroleums and solid bitumen from Grozny tertiary deposits contain respectively 0.17 and 0.57% sulphur, 4.71 and 1.1% tars, 0.40 and 96.1% asphaltenes, 0.0057 and 0.0003 mg vanadium, and 0.052 and 0.003 mg nickel. Emba (mesozoic) petroleums and maltenes contain respectively 0.17 and 0.50% sulphur, 1.3 and 34.6% tars, 0.06 and 4.1% asphaltenes, 0.025 and 0.011 mg vanadium, and 0.03 and 0.07 mg nickel. The vanadium-nickel ratio is unchanged during the conversion of petroleums into solid bitumen. The constancy of this ratio for different conditions of oil deposits (e.g. in the Devonian and the carboniferous) and different conditions of existence of solid bitumens confirm the hypothesis of A.P. Vinogradov that vanadium and nickel are primary components of petroleums.

DEMENKCVA, P. Ya.:

DEMENKCVA, P. Ya.: "The laws of distribution of vanadium and nickel in terms of the petroleum frations in the Devonian deposits of the Volga-Ural region." State Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Literature on Pertroleum and Mined Fuels, Leningrad Department. All-Union Petroleum Sci Res Geological Prospecting Inst (VNIGRI). Leningrad-Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation) for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 39, 1956. Moscow

DEMENKOVA, P.Ya.; KURBATSKAYA, A.P.

Relation between vanadium and nickel on the one hand and of
petroleums on the other in carboniferous sediments of the Volga
and Ural regions. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:43-44 '56.
(MIRA 11:6)

(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)
(Metals)

DEMENKOVA, P. YA

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.   D

Abs Jour   : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18955.

Author   : P.Ya. Demenkova.
Inst   : All-Union Scientific Research Geological-Prospecting
               Institute for Mineral Oil.
Title   : Connection of Vanadium and Nickel With Mineral Oil
               Components in Tertiary Deposits of Albania.

Orig Pub   : Tr. Vses. Neft. N.-I. Geol. Razved. In-ta, 1956,
               No 95, 330-354.

Abstract   : More than 30 specimens of mineral oil and bitumina from
               three occurrences in Albania were studied. Basing on
               bibliographic and experimental data, it was shown that
               mineral oil, solid bitumena of the petroleum series
               and organic matter syngenetic to rocks with great con-
               tents of sulphur ($> 1\%$) are characterized, as a rule,
               by a high concentration of V, Ni and porphyrin. These
               components are present in Albanian mineral oils within
               the limits of (mg per 100 g): V 10.9 - 55.4; Ni 1.85
               - 11.7; porphyrins 97.68 - 158.8; in bitumina, within
               the limits of: V 39.0 - 65.2; Ni 8.9 - 18.65; porphy-

Card 1/3   -66-

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.   D

Abs Jour   : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18955.

rins 9.1 - 219.0. the amounts of S, V, Ni and por-
phyrins do not depend on the geological age of the
containing rocks, but are the results of the mani-
festation of specific geochemical conditions of the
medium during the period of the accumulation of the
sediment and its further diagenesis on the way to its
conversion into a sedimental rock. The accumulation
of V, Ni, porphyrins and, seemingly, the main quanti-
ty of S in the asphalt-tar substances of mineral oils
and solid bitumens was connected with the phase of
accumulation and burying of the sediment during the
period of the conversion of the organic matter of the
initial organisms into mineral oil components Their
concentration practically does not change under the
conditions of the formation of a mineral oil occur-
rence and during the period of mineral oil alteration,
which serves to indicate the absence of processes re-

Card 2/3   -67-

Demenkova, P. Ya

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1960

Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut

Geokhimicheskiy sbornik, no. 5 (Collected Papers on Geochemistry, Nr. 5) [Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. (Seriia: Tr. Trudy, vyp. 123) 1700 copies printed.

Ed.: Pavel Fedorovich Andreyev; Exec. Ed.: L. Ya. Rumakova; Tech. Ed.: I. N. Gennad'yeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the technical and scientific personnel of institutes and VNII (Central Scientific Research Laboratories) of the petroleum industry, and all those interested in the geology and geochemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is the fifth issue of the Geokhimicheskiy sbornik (Collected Papers on Geochemistry) and contains articles contributed by VNIGRI staff members (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey) on various aspects of geochemistry. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which consists of 12 articles dealing with the development of theoretical problems in petroleum chemistry. The second part reviews problems connected with the study of organic and mineral crudes. In Part 1, A. F. Dobryanskiy posits the low temperature origin of petroleum and rejects the popular claim concerning high temperature origin. The joint work of A. F. Dobryanskiy, B. P. Andreyev, and A. I. Bogomolov directs attention to the uniform phenomena in the composition of crudes that result from spontaneous changes in their substances through geological periods and which occur in full conformance with the basic laws of nature. The article supplements the basic principles developed by A. F. Dobryanskiy ten years ago in his well-known work,"Geokhimiya nefti" (Geochemistry of petroleum). A. Demenkova, Z. M. Zakharenkova,and L. I. Kurbatskya report on the correlation of some microcomponents in the composition of crudes. Their extensive research combined with existing information permits them to draw interesting basic conclusions bearing directly on the origin of crude. Part II contains articles on new chemical, physical, and geochemical studies conducted at VNIGRI in recent years. Among these A. I. Bogomolov and K. I. Panina report on the particular characteristics of the aromatic hydrocarbon structure, which may prove useful for future research and exploration and in solving any genetic problems. I. N. Vorobera describes a new method of counting the total number of live bacteria. It may be applied in various microbiological studies. References accompany each article.

Collected Papers (Cont.) SOV/1960

Rasmolov, A. I. Siberian Crudes   4

Demenkova, P. Ya., Z. M. Zakharenkova, and L. I. Kurbatskaya.
Data on the Distribution of Vanadium, Nickel, Sulfur, and
Nitrogen in Fractions of Paleozoic Crudes from the Volga-Urals
Region   59

Katchanov, S. M. The Distribution of Dispersed Elements in
Sedimentary Rocks   ?)

Glebovskaya, Ye. A. Geochemical Problems in the Genesis of
Crude Oil   ?)

Gorskaya, A. I., Z. A. Kolesnik, and A. I. Molotkaya.
On the Formation of Bitumens in Vegetable Substance
Decomposed by Anaerobic Microflora   93

Krotova, V. A. Problems of the Formation of Chlorocalcite
Waters   99

Kasira, S. I. Tentative Characteristics of Metagenous
Terrigenous Deposits Established on the Basis of Their
Soluble Salt Content   112

Card 4/7

DEMENKOVA, P. YA.

3(5)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/1897

Vessoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

Proiskhozhdeniy nefti v kamennougol'nykh i permskikh otlozheniyakh Volga-Ural'skoy oblasti; sbornik statey (Origin of Petroleum in the Carboniferous and Permian Sediments of the Volga-Ural District) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 283 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 117) Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Zinaidy L'vovny Maymin; Resp. Ed.: S.A. Payev; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Samad'yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists and geochemists, particularly those interested in questions dealing with the origin, development, and structure of oil deposits.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deal with the Carboniferous and Permian sediments of the Volga-Ural district and methods of determining possible petroleum source-beds. The lithologic and geochemical characteristics of the sediments are discussed as are the conditions of oil deposition. The author thanks the following geologists working in the Second Baku area: A.Z. Bahinin, L.P. Zhidov, K.B. Ashirov, I.L. Khanin, A.M. Mel'nikov, I.I. Yegorov, and I.A. Shpilman. Further thanks are extended to Professor M.F. Dvali for his advice and encouragement. References accompany each article.

Origin of Petroleum (yuuu.)

Retore, Yu.M., I.P. Karpova, I.P. Kasatkina. Organic matter in the Upper Paleozoic Beds of the Volga-Ural Region   115

Kotina, A.K., Ye.K. Shishacheva. Certain Characteristics of the Oils in the Volga-Ural Region   151

Demenkova, P.Ya., I.M. Zakharenkova, and A.P. Burbatskaya. The Relationship Between Vanadium and Nickel and the Components of the Oils of the Volga-Ural Region   186

Simakova, T.L., and M.A. Lomova. The Study of Microflora in the Oil Deposits of the Second Baku   213

Zavadsky, V.A. Certain Regularities in the Distribution of Oils in the Volga-Ural Region   222

Pomer, V.M. Certain Features of the Development of the Structural-tectonic Pattern in the Middle and the Upper Paleozoic of the Volga-Ural region and the Western Slope of the Urals   234

Card 3/4

Origin of Petroleum (Cont.)   SOV/1897

Maymin, Z.L. The possibility of outlining the oil-bearing units in a Cross-section of the Carboniferous and Permian of the Volga-Ural Region   252

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6-22-59

DEMENKOVA, P.Ya.; ZAKHARENKOVA, L.N.; KURBATSKAYA, A.P.

Some data on the distribution of vanadium, nickel, sulfur, and
nitrogen in different fractions of Paleozoic petroleums from Volga-
Ural regions. Trudy VNIGRI   no.123:59-72 '58.   (MIRA 11:12)
  (Volga Valley--Petroleum--Analysis)
  (Ural Mountain region--Petroleum--Analysis)

SERGIYENKO, S.R., DEMENKOVA, P.Ya.; DELONE, I.O.; KURBATSKAYA, A.P.

    Distribution of trace elements in petroleum tars and asphaltenes.
    Trudy Inst.nefti 13:118-126 '59.   (MIRA 13:12)
            (Petroleum products)   (Trace elements)

DEMENKOVA, P.Ya.; ZAKHARENKOVA, L.N.; KURBATSKAYA, A.P.; PAUTOVA, M.M.

Some data on the distribution of vanadium, nickel, and porphyrins
in petroleums of the Tajik Depression in Central Asia.
Trudy VNIGRI no.174.68-76 '61.   (MIRA 14:12)
                    (Tajikistan—Petroleum—Analysis)

SAZHINOV, Viktor; KUPRIYANOV, Aleksey; MAKARTSEV, Ivan; VOROBEY, Aleksandr;
    DEMENKOVETS, Nikolay; MURASHKO, Petr; KULINKOVICH, Aleksandr;
    TULUYEVSKIY, Ivan; RADKOVSKIY, Leonid

Our experience in the operation of the BPF-2 pneumatic combine.
Torf. prom. 40 no.4:5-12 '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Mokeikha-Zybinskoye torfopredpriyatiye Yaroslavskoy obl.
(for Sazhinov, Kupriyanov). 2. Torfopredpriyatiye "Bol'shevik"
Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva BSSR (for Makartsev).
3. Torfopredpriyatiye Vasilevichi II Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva
BSSR (for Vorobey, Demenkovets). 4. Torfobriketnyy zavod "Usyazh"
(for Murashko, Kulinkovich, Tuluyevskiy). 5. Torfobriketnyy zavod
"Berezinskoye" (for Radkovskiy).
                (Peat machinery)

ZHEBRAK, A.R.; NIKOL'SKIY, Yu.K.; DEMENOK, A.M.

Results of the study of productive lines of the amphidiploid hybrid Triticum durum x Tr. vulgare. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.5:289-298 '60.   (MIRA 14:7)
                        (WHEAT BREEDING)

DEMENOV, IV.V.

DEMENOV, P.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Three years' experience in treating acute gonorrheal urethritis in men by a single injection of penicillin. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.4: 37-40 Jl-Ag '56.   (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz 13-go vendispansera Leningrada (glavnyy vrach Z.S.Lisitsina)
        (GONORRHEA, compl.
            urethritis in men, ther., penicillin)
        (URETHRITIS, etiol. and pathogen.
            gonorrhea in men, ther., penicillin)
        (PENICILLIN, ther. use
            urethritis caused by gonorrhea in men)

GLADKOVA, N.V.; DEMENOVA, A.D.; KRASNOVA, I.N.

Treatment of dysentery and coli enteritis with a new antibiotic
polymyxin M. Pediatriia no.2:65-69 '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1.Iz 4-y Detskoy infektsionnoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
Z.I. Sleto) Leningradskogo rayona i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) TSentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
        (ESCHERICHIA COLI)   (DYSENTERY)   (POLYMYXIN)

ANTSYFEROV, I.K., inzh.; YERMANOK, M.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANETS, F.M.;
     SLAVIN, V.B.; LEONT'YEV, Yu.S.; DEMEN'SHIN, V.P.; POTOPAYEV, A.P.

Book reviews. Stal' 25 no.2:147-150 F '65.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sinarskiy trubnyy zavod (for all except Antsyferov, Yermanok).

METLYAYEV, T. N. (g. Kyzyl); DEMENSKIY, F. F. (g. Kyzyl)

Demonstrating the work of a tracking system. Fiz. v shkole 22
no.4:65-68 Jl-Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

    (Electric engineering—Study and teaching)
          (Servomechanisms)

426

AUTHOR: Goginava, D.M., Engineer, Dementev, B.B., Engineer, Kantor,
           D.M., Engineer, Sbitnev, G.F., Engineer, and Edelman, I.M.,
           Engineer (Moscow Electro-mechanical works).

TITLE: A device for automatic checking of three-phase integrating
           meters. (Ustroystvo avtomaticheskoy proverki trekhfaznykh
           elektroschetchikov.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical
           Industry), 1957, Vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 55 - 57 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The Moscow Electro-mechanical Works manufacture more than
           300 types of integrating meters but although they are all made
           in large numbers they were until recently all tested by visual
           inspection using a standard wattmeter and a stopwatch. The
           factory, therefore, manufactured a photo-electric test bench
           which was put into operation in 1956. An integrating meter
           of specially good accuracy is used as a standard. There are
           24 slots on the meter disc and a ray of light from an incan-
           descent lamp passes through a slot in the disc and falls on a
           photo cell. The current from the photo cell is amplified and
           passed through an impulse counting relay. For each revo-
           lution of the disc the relay counts 24 impulses. The speed
           of the meters under test is determined in the following way.
           Twelve chamfers are pressed on the disc and a light is arranged
           to be reflected from the chamfers on to a photo cell and
           thence to an amplifier and an impulse counter. For each
           rotation of the disc the counter records twelve impulses.

A device for automatic checking of three-phase   426
integrating meters. (Cont.)

Thirty meters can be tested simultaneously. After the required
load conditions have been set up, the standard meter's relay
is set for a given number of impulses, the pointers of all
impulse counters are set to zero and the test is started. After
the requisite number of impulses has passed the counter on the
standard instrument the test is discontinued and readings can be
taken on the meters under test.
     The elements of the test bench are described. The bench has
proved very successful in operation the errors are much less
than they were before and consequently the number of meters
rejected is reduced. The State Inspecting Authority has
inspected the test bench and has authorised its use for
meter testing.

5 figures, no literature references.

DEMENTIY, N.T.

Ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide formation in normal and diabetic dog tissue. S. O. Genes and N. T. Dementii, *Biokhimiya* 5, 636-47(1940).—Carbohydrate metabolism and energy production are not reduced in depancreatized animals; increased carbohydrate formation from noncarbohydrate sources and increased ketogenesis occur. The respiratory quotient of depancreatized animals differs little from that after recovery, and is about 1. The low R. Q. of the whole isolated pancreas is assocd. with increased O consumption and reduced liberation of CO_2; CO_2 may even be retained by the liver for increased urea formation.   B. C. P. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VELLER, N.S.; GENES, S.G.; DEMENTIY, N.T.

Does insulin increase the hydrocarbon requirement. Fiziol.zh.SSSR
36 no.6:716-722 Nov-Dec 50.   (CLML 20:6)

1. Department of Pathophysiology, Ukrainian Institute of Experimen-
tal Endocrinology, Khar'kov.

DEMENTIY, N.T.

HENES, S.H.; SHTERENSON, F.N.; DEMENTIY, M.T.

Effect of different diets on the course of diabetes. Medych.zhur. 22 no.6:31-
40 '52.   (MLRA 6:10)

1. Ukrayins'kyy instytut eksperymental'noyi enkokrynologiyi.
                                    (Diabetes) (Diet in disease)

S/089/6$/010/001/011/020
B006/B063

21.4250

AUTHORS: V'yugov, P. N., Goncharov, K. S., Dementiy. V. S.,
             Mandrichenko, A. M.

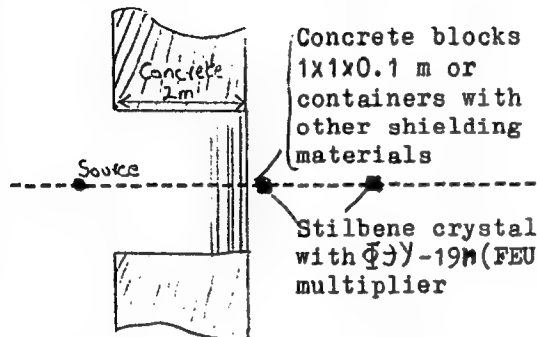TITLE: Attenuation of Gamma Radiation by Concrete and Certain Soils

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 76-79

TEXT: The costs of shielding are of great significance for linear
accelerators on account of their big size. It was therefore of great
interest to find out to what extent earth, sand, or clay besides concrete
could be suitably applied to obtain effective protection against gamma
radiation. In this "Letter to the Editor", the authors report on studies
of the attenuation of Co^{60} gamma radiation by earth, sand, and clay whose
chemical composition is given in Table 1. The following experimental
arrangement was used:

Card 1/2

Attenuation of Gamma Radiation by
Concrete and Certain Soils

S/089/60/010/001/014/020
B006/B063

Concrete blocks
1x1x0.1 m or
containers with
other shielding
materials

Source

Stilbene crystal
with ФЭУ-19M (FEU-19M) or
multiplier

The opening in the conrete wall was
1.04 m^2 large. The stilbene crystal
was placed 2 or 4 m from the source
(Co^{60}, 0.57 curie). The results of
measurement obtained for a distance
of 2 m are illustrated in Fig. 2.
1 m of concrete is equivalent to
1.36 m of sand, 1.52 m of earth,
1.61 m of clay.

Results of detailed economic calculations are tabulated. Earth, sand, and
clay were not compressed for the tests, though compressed materials
would have yielded better results. V. V. Katrich and V. S. Poryatuy are
thanked for assistance. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 4 references:
3 Soviet and 1 British.

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1960

Card 2/2

V'YUGOV, P.N. [V"iuhov, P.M.]; GONCHAROV, K.S. [Honcharov, K.S.];
 DEMENTIY, V.S.

Manufacturing α- and β-sources for the graduation of dosimetric apparatus. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.2:284 Mr-Ap '61.
                                                    (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
                (Alpha rays)
                (Beta rays)
                (Radiation—Measurement)

27961
S/185/61/006/004/003/015
D274/D303

21.6000

AUTHORS: V'yugov, P.M. and Dementiy, V.S.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of boron counters

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 4, 1961,
             468-470

TEXT: Boron neutron-counters, filled with enriched gas $B^{10}F_3$
(81% B^{10}) were placed in the center of a cylindrical vessel, filled
with water, the temperature of which was varied from 10 to 100°C
(at 10° intervals). The neutron source was a Ra+Be specimen placed
at a distance of 1 m from the counter. The count rate was approxi-
mately 900 counts/minute. Graphs are given which show the charac-
teristics of the counter for various temperatures. From 10-60°C
the efficiency is unchanged (100%). For temperatures above 60°C,
the efficiency of the counters decreases and drops to 60% at 100°C.
Upon reducing the temperature to room temperature, the efficiency
of the counters is re-established. The secondary electrons which

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Temperature dependence...

are formed by the ionization of α-particles or of recoil nuclei
of lithium, might be attracted towards the electronegative BF_3-mole-
cules, thereby not contributing to the initial electron-momentum.
The electronegative gas can arise as a result of the interaction of
BF_3 with insulators (the formation of silicon tetrafluoride) or as
a result of insufficient cleaning of the counter. Part of the imp-
urities are in the gas phase and another part is adsorbed by the
walls of the counter. With increased temperature, the adsorbed gas
is vaporized. Hence the importance of keeping the counter free of
impurities while filling it. Therefore, it is necessary, before
filling the counter, to heat it (for 3-4 seconds) to 100-150°C in
a vacuum. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and
4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publica-
tions read as follows: V. Cokconi-Tongiorgi, S. Hayakawa, M. Wid-
goff, Rev. Sci. Instr., 22, 899, 1951; Fowler and Tunnicliffe, Rev.
Sci. Instr., 21, 734, 1950; I.A. Lockwood, F.R. Woods, E.F. Bennet,
Rev. Sci. Instr., 25, 446, 1954.

Card 2/3

27961
S/185/61/006/004/003/015
D274/D303

Temperature dependence...

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN USSR, m. Kharkiv
(Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1960

Card 3/3

21.6000

AUTHORS: V'yugov, P.N., Demontiy, V.S., Kalinichenko, S.S.,
and Tsybul'skiy, V.V.

TITLE: Organic crystals as neutron detectors

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 65-66

TEXT: The authors have investigated stilbene, naphthalene
and "plastics I and II" produced at the Khar'kovskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov (Khar'kov Scientific
Research Institute for Single Crystals). The latter two
materials were of the same composition, namely, polystyrene +
p-terphenyl + POPOP, but were prepared in different ways.
A Po + Be neutron source was employed (2.5×10^5 neutron/sec) with
the simulated background produced by a 6.17 µC Co^{60} source.
A block diagram of the apparatus is shown in Fig.1.   After
integration across the RC chains, the signal was fed into a linear
amplifier. Pulses corresponding to recoil protons decay relatively
slowly and give rise to large amplitude pulses on integration
across the RC circuits. On the other hand, pulses with shorter

Card 1/3 2

38842

S/185/62/007/006/005/014
D407/D301

AUTHORS: V'yuhov, P.M., Dementiy, V. S. and Poryatuy, V. S.

TITLE: A flat multiwire neutron counter

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 6, 1962,
             618-621

TEXT: A flat multiwire neutron counter is described. The tempera-
ture dependence of its efficiency is investigated in the range of
10 - 100°C. The counter is cylindrical (height 32 mm, diameter
112 mm); it is made of copper sheets and has 3 wires. The electric
field between the wires is smoothed out by means of copper-foil
screens. It was found that the screens improve the efficiency of
the counter. The neutron source was a Ra + Be preparation of ac-
tivity $4.8 \cdot 10^5$ neutrons/second. The counter was filled with en-
riched $B^{10}F_3$-gas at a working pressure of 220 mm Hg. The characte-
ristic of the counter has a plateau length of approximately 150 V.

Card 1/2

A flat multiwire ...

S/185/62/007/006/005/014
D407/D301

The counter is stable in operation at voltages ranging from -4 to -12 volt. The counter is not sensitive to Co^{60} gamma-radiation of 4 mcurie at a distance of 20 cm; it is in operation since 1956 without having been refilled with gas. In order to determine the temperature dependence, the counter was placed in an aluminum sphere, filled with water; the temperature of the water was gradually increased from 10 to $100^{\circ}C$. It was found that the counting rate is constant over a temperature range of 10 to $60^{\circ}C$; then it decreases (to about 50% at $100^{\circ}C$). The decrease in the counting rate may be due to the penetration of gas impurities into the enriched gas. In order to make the operation of the counter temperature-independent over a wider interval, it is necessary to clean the body of the counter at higher temperatures and continuous evacuation of the gas. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN UkrRSR, Kharkiv (Physico-Technical Institute of the AS UkrRSR, Kharkiv)

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962

Card 2/2

V'YUGOV, P.N.; DEMENTIY, V.S.; KALINICHENKO, S.S.; TSYBUL'SKIY, V.V.

Organic crystals used as neutron detectors. Prib. i tekh. eksp.
7 no.3:65-66 My-Je '62.   (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.
                          (Scintillation spectrometry)

DEMENTSEV, V.

Exercise more initiative and persistence in the effort to carry out
the state revenue plan. Fin. SSSR 37 no.6:18-27 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya gosudarstvennykh dokhodov Ministerstva
finansov RSFSR.

(Revenue)

DEMENT'YEV, A.; GUREVICH, M.

Conference of stomatologists, dentists and dental technicians in Novo-
sibirsk. Stomatologiia no.6:59 '53.   (MLRA 7:1)
                  (Novosibirsk--Dentistry) (Dentistry--Novosibirsk)

DEMENT'YEV, A.; ZHUKOV, F., zootekhnik

Winter farrowing helped to increase the output of pork. Nauka i pered.
op. v sel'khoz 8 no.12:47-48 D '58.   (MIRA 12:1)

1.Zamestititel' predsedatelya kolkhoza "Krasnoye znamya" Pskovskogo
rayona Pskovskoy oblasti (for Dement'yev).
                    (Swine)

DEMENT'YEV, A.

Simplified method for establishing foundry production standards.
Sots.trud no.2:98-100 F '57.   (MLRA 10:5)
                    (Founding--Production standards)

22 (1)   SOV/27-59-3-12/37

AUTHOR: Dement'yev, A., School Director

TITLE: The Initiative of Instructors and Head Foremen
              (Initsiativa prepodavateley i masterov)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1959, Nr 3,
              p 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Last year Construction School Nr 1, providing 2 years of
              training, was established on the basis of FZO School Nr 13.
              Young people here acquire the necessary knowledge as brick-
              layers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, electricians and
              concrete-reinforcement workers. In connection with the
              prolonged term of training, the pedagogical staff had to
              solve new problems concerning the quality of training. The
              author tells how 3 technical and pedagogical workshops were
              established and equipped within a short time. The workshops
              and laboratory are supervised by experienced specialists.
              Thus the pedagogical workshop is headed by Civil
              Engineer A. I. Runin, the workshop of bricklayers and
Card 1/2   plasterers by Civil   Engineer V. A. Balakin, that of

The Initiative of Instructors and Head Foremen   SOV/27-59-3-12/37

carpenters by A. S. Podoprigora, and the workshop of
political instruction by Instructor I. P. Suzdal'tsev.
There are 3 photographs

ASSOCIATION: Stroitel'noye uchilishche No 1, gorod Penza (Construction
School No 1, Penza)

Card 2/2

DEMENT'YEV, A.

Task of great importance to the State. Sov.torg. no.9:1-5 S '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

(Agriculture)

DEMENT'YNV, A.

The new system of supplying livestock products is in effect. Sov.
torg. no.3:13-16 Mr '58.   (MIRA 11:2)

(Stock and stockbreeding)